Manufacturing of new and efficient types of boilers by BHEL

1562. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether it is a fact that the Natural and Forced Circulation Boilers presently being manufactured by BHEL are now considered obsolete because of rapid technological advances elsewhere;

(b) whether there is any proposal to switch over to the manufacturing of new and efficient types of boilers; and

(c) if so, what are the details thereof including forms of technology, likely date of production and the installed capacity?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI) J. VENGAL RAO): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) To meet the future needs of the country for higher rating boilers above 500 MW, BHEL is planning to upgrade the technology in consultation with Central Electricity authority and Electricity Boards/ Power Corporations.

Contents of the letter from National Confederation of Officers' Association

1353. SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA; Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state;

(a) whether Government have received a letter from the National Confederation of Officers' Association of Central Public Sector Undertakings; and

(b) if so, what are the contents thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO): (a) Yes, Sir.

(fo) *The* contents relate to various general issues like criticism of public sector undertakings for the non performance, delay in appointmen of Chief Executives, corruption, Wag< and Salary structures in Public Sec tor Undertakings etc. The Govern ment is aware of all these issues.

1354. *[Transferred to the* 10th May 1988].

Problem of industrial sickness

1355. SHRIMATI KANAK MU KHERJEE: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) total number of sick industrial units— large scale, medium scale and small scale, separately in the country, Statewise at the end of December, 1987;

(b) the State-wise number of persons rendered jobless in large scale, small scale and medium scale sectors as a result of sickness;

(c) what are the factors responsible for this sickness; and

(d) how Government propose to tackle this serious problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM): (a) Data on sick industrial units assisted by banks in the country are collected by the Reserve Bank of India as per the definition of' sicknessr adopted by it. The latest data available from RBI is upto December, 19861 only. The latest State-wise data as available from RBI is given in the enclosed statemene *(See* below).

(b) The information on unem ployment due to sickness is not being maintained.

(c) A number o£ causes, both, internal and external, often operating in combination have been responsible for industrial sickness. Some of the principal causes are faulty planning, management deficiencies, Inefficient financial control, diversion of resources, inadequate attention to I & D. obsolescence of technology and machinery, poor industrial relations, inadequate demand, shortage of raw materials and other inputs and infrastructural constraints.

(d) Some of the important steps taken by the Government of India for revival of sick industrial units are as follows: —

(i) The Government have enacted a comprehensive legislation namely, 'The sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Act, 1985'. A quasi-judicial body designed at "The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction' (BIFR) has been set up under the Act to deal with the problems of sick industrial companies in an effective manner, which has become operational with effect from the 15th May, 1987.

(ii) The Reserve Bank of India have issued guidelines to the banks for strengthening the monitoring systems and for arresting industrial sickness at the incipient stage so that corrective measures are taken in time.

(iii) The Banks have also been directed by the Reserve Bank of India to formulate rehabilitation packages fo$_r$ the revival of potential viable units. The banks and financial institutions evolve rehabilitation packages for the revival of sick units.

(iv) Reserve Bank of India have also issued guidelines separately to the banks indicating parameters within which banks could grant reliefs and concessions for rehabilitation of potentially viable sick units without reference to RBI both in the large and small scale sectors.

(v) Government of India introduced a 'Margin Money Scheme' with a view to supplementing the efforts of the State Governments in reducing the incidence of sickness in the small scale sector. Under the liberalised scheme the maximum amount of assistance per unit available to sick small scale units for rehabilitation has been increased from Rs. 20000 to Rs. 50000.

Statement

State-wise data on sick industrial units as at the end of December, 1986

(Source: Reserve Bank of India)

Name of the State/Union Territory Units	No. of Large Sick	No. of SSISick Units
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	44	13004
Assam	7	4485
Bihar	17	9649
Gujrat	68	45i3

1	2	3
Haryana	17	1747
Himachal Pradesh		602
Jammu & Kashmir		2229
Karnataka	43	3077
Kerala	20	4046
Maharashtra	161	10605
Madhya Pradesh	26	9895
Orissa	10	6489
Punjab	6	1830
Rajasthan	11	622?
TamilNadu	53	17024
Uttar Pradesh.	68	15815
West Bengal	146	28777
Goa Daman & Diu	4	107:
Nagaland		8
Dadra & Nagar Haveli		9
Arunachal Pradesh		16
Chandigarh	2	207
Delhi		2716
Manipur		908
Meghalaya		110
Mizoram		
Pondicherry	3	223
Tripura		284
Sikkim		1
TOTAL	714	145776

NOTE: There were also 1250 sick industrial units in the Country, these units is not being maintained by R. B. I.

Siate-wise break-up c